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MANUAL TRAINING JUST SUITS HAWAII

Address of President
Arthur M. Smith of
Oahu College.

BEFORE THE RESEARCH CLUB

COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS OF
SCHOOLS IN STATES AND
IN HAWAII.

Special Climatic Influences Here as
Well as Large Non-White School
Population in Estimate of Adapt-
ability of Industrial Education.

The pretty parlors and spacious
lanais of the C. H. Atherton home on
King street were comfortably filled
with members and friends of the
Young Men's Research Club at the
time of its regular meeting yesterday
evening.

The main event on the program was
an address upon the subject "Education"
delivered by President Walter
Maxson Smith of Oahu College.

Previous to the address Miss Rice
favored the audience with an accept-
ably rendered piano solo. The gather-
ing was called to order by J. T.
Crawley. Informal sociability and
refreshments assisted in passing a
most delightful evening.

Professor Smith's address herewith
appears in full:

The School and the Community cannot
be set apart as generally distinct
things. Both are parts of an organic
social whole, and in this sense and on
this account, every school shares
generally in the life of the community
in which it is placed. Accordingly
the type of school depends al-
ways to a large extent upon the type
of community, and vice versa, the
character of the community is more
or less fixed by the type of school it
contains. The little country school in
an agricultural district is a farming
school, and the community is a farm-
ing community. The school in a large
modern city is a school of original research
and intellectual endeavor in Litera-
ture, Arts, Science and various tech-
nological branches; and the commu-
nity, again, is a university community,
that is, a community of various lines
of thought and enterprise based on
the original and higher type of intel-
lectual process fostered by the univer-
sity. The history of Education fur-
nishes many interesting examples of
the close inter-relationship existing
between school and community, each
having the other's stamp upon it. The
development of school type, in gen-
eral, has naturally proceeded along
lines parallel with the development of
civilization. The modern school has
its origin in the scholastic sanctum
of the medieval Catholic monastery;
it has been developed from that into
the Protestant Church school, and
again into the common school and
university under state control. Pre-
cisely so Modern Civilization has its
origin in those elements of culture
conserved through the medieval peri-
od by the Catholic Institution, and
has its later development in the Pro-
testantism and Puritanism which re-
sulted in free and enlightened states.
Like school, like community. The
New Englanders established a theo-
cratic form of community as
nearly like the Old Testament Theo-
cracy as they could make it, and the
New England schools were at first
little more than the intellectual nur-
series of the Church.

But while this generic unity of
school and community universally ex-
ists, there is, nevertheless, always
more or less disparity of type be-
tween the two. For neither is ever
absolutely fixed in type, and any
change in one is not necessarily fol-
lowed immediately by a similar
change in the other. There are cer-
tain laws of development which mod-
ify and change the type of school and
of community, but these laws do not
apply alike to both, nor is the influ-
ence of the results of these laws im-
mediately felt alike on both. For in-
stance, a sudden impulse toward the
development of a community may
result from the discovery of some
hitherto unknown natural resource
the type of community necessarily
changing at once by virtue of its new
interests and the influx of a new and
heterogeneous population. But the
school type necessarily changes very
slowly to meet the new community
type, indeed, it may not change per-
ceptibly for a long period. The rate
of change of school type will depend
directly upon the strength of the tradi-
tions of the school and upon the re-
sources and new demands of the
changed community. Conversely, by
the force of its own intellectual de-
velopment, a school often changes in
type, either slowly or quickly, depend-
ing entirely upon the forces at work
in it, but the influence upon the com-

munity is ordinarily not immediately
felt. These changes in community
and school are taking place almost
universally today, not merely because
of the ease and rapidity with which
population shifts from one locality to
another, but because there are various
economic and political forces at work
which swiftly make and unmake com-
munities, and, on the other hand, be-
cause great and wide-sweeping re-
forms are taking place in educational
theories and methods. The economic
and political changes of the last ten
years exceed in magnitude those of any
preceding period of fifty years; and
likewise, the educational changes of
the last ten years far exceed the
changes of any preceding half cen-
tury. Those who are familiar with the
history of education know that re-
cently the very idea and definition of
education has undergone a change.
Formerly it was a moulding process.
The student was looked upon as so
much pliable material that had to be
run into and fixed in certain classi-
c moulds. Today education is a "lead-
ing-out" process in the truest sense.
Its aim is to discover the real nature
of the native good qualities of every
student, and to lead out and develop
these. This revolution in the very
aim and purpose of education has
been accompanied by a perfect over-
haul of methods so revolutionary in
character that one of the gravest
problems today for every school is
how to keep in touch with and get the
most and best out of modern benefi-
cent educational ideas and methods
without too rapidly tearing up tradi-
tional roots.

Now these lines of progress in
school and community have indeed
gone hand in hand to a certain ex-
tent, that is, many of the economic
changes of the times have grown di-
rectly out of changes and discoveries
made by the schools. On the other
hand many economic changes have
had a direct bearing on school ideas
and methods. But changes have been
so rapid on both sides, and have been
prompted by such manifold and wide-
ly varying purposes that between the
community and the school there prob-
ably exists today a wider gap than
ever before, though we have better
schools and school systems today than
at any previous time. Take, for ex-
ample, any average American com-
munity. How many of the controlling
ideas of that community are actually
represented in the school process?
Far less than in the days when the
New England farmer and Churchman
sent his boy to school. To be sure,
as against this, one may point to the
large number of industrial and tech-
nological schools in existence, but
after all how very small are they in
scope and number as compared with
the manifold economic forces at work
in the world today! How many
schools or universities, for instance,
prepare students for citizenship,
for the study of the community,
for the study of the social sciences,
for the study of the history of the
world? The report was adopted just
previous to the adjournment. The
report read as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kahe,
President of the Senate.
Sir—Your Committee on Public
Lands to whom was referred item for
"Pay Roll, Steam Tug," would report
as follows:
Your committee find the pay roll as
follows:

	Per Month.
Captain	\$150.00
Mate	60.00
Engineer	150.00
2 deck hands	80.00
2 firemen	104.00
Total	\$550.00
Total for two years...	\$13,200.00

Your committee find this to be
added the sum of \$20,000 for coal
and other expenses, making a total ex-
penditure of the tug \$33,200 for the two
years.
We also find that since the arrival
of the "Fearless," the government tug
has not been paying but losing money
as far as towage is concerned. The
only saving to the government has been
in the removal of garbage and
carrying piles, etc., in the harbor.
This bill provides for a garbage
crematory which if built, will do away
with the need of the tug for this work.
Your committee do not consider it
wise for the government to try and
compete with private enterprise in the
matter of towage of vessels.
We would therefore recommend that
the appropriation be inserted for one
year at the rate asked for or until the
garbage crematory is erected and then
the tug be dispensed with.
J. D. PARIS.
JOHN T. BROWN,
L. NAKAPAAHU.
Senate Chamber, May 23d, 1901.
The tone of the report seemed to
touch a responsive chord among sev-
eral senators, especially the allusions
to the government entering into com-
petition with a private enterprise.
Dr. Russell took the stand that the
tug was the only tug in the harbor
in possession. He believed that if the
vessel was sold and removed it would
leave too much of a monopoly for the
tug "Fearless," operated by a private
concern. Dr. Russell further main-
tained that the government tug could
be used in connection with the transpor-
tation service to the leper settle-
ments. The senator declared that the
extravagant amount paid the Wilder
Steamship Company for carrying
freights to and from Molokai would
go a long way toward paying the op-
erating expenses of the tug. Dr. Russell
insisted that other business than that
of conveying garbage scows from
shore to sea could be devoted upon
a government tug. "You put the ter-
ritorial tug out of commission and
you will find towage rates booming
skyward," concluded Dr. Russell.
"The government tug has earned

SENATORS DENOUNCE THE TUG ELEU

Vessel Not a Howling
Success in Financial
Point of View.

HER NECESSITY AS LIFE SAVER

DR. RUSSEL POINTS OUT A WAY
IN WHICH MONEY CAN
BE SAVED.

Senate Proceedings Brief and Spirited
—Charges of Wilder Steamship
Company Characterized as Ex-
travagant.

The Senate seemed to arrive at a
decision at the session yesterday af-
ternoon that the government tug Eleu
was not a howling success as a busi-
ness proposition. The discussion over
the feasibility of maintaining the tug
in the service of the territory as a
conveyor of garbage and refuse was
lengthily discussed by learned legis-
lators. When the time for adjourn-
ment came the report from the Com-
mittee on Public Lands to the effect
that the vessel be continued in ser-
vice until such time as the garbage
crematory is established and in work-
ing order, was adopted.

The merits and demerits of the tug
were ably presented from almost ev-
ery available standpoint. Some fa-
vored the retention of the craft on
the ground of its being a life saving
agency. The more conservative ele-
ment in the upper house were much
opposed to this form of extravagance,
maintaining that in the times of em-
ergency a smaller boat could be pressed
into service for the work of rescuing
lives imperiled by the waves within
sight of Honolulu.
Other items in the appropriation
bill were left until a later date. There
is considerable work before the vari-
ous standing committees which must
necessarily be disposed of before other
items are taken up for consideration.
At the completion of the opening
preliminaries, Mr. Paris submitted a
report from the Committee on Public
Lands which had to deal with the
cost and maintenance of the govern-
ment tug. The report was adopted just
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CRIPPLING HEALTH PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Strong Protest Against
Indiscriminate
Slashing.

FUNCTIONS OF OFFICERS DEFINED

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER THE
WORKING HEAD OF THE
WHOLE SERVICE.

Proposed Weakening of Inspection
Force is Dangerous Folly—Plumb-
ing Inspector Absolutely Needed
—Reason for Best of Sanitation.

"This is unmitigated nonsense," said
a member of the Board of Health yes-
terday evening as he pointed to an
item in the House proceedings of that
day, which told of offices and salaries
in that bureau suggested by the Health
committee "to be stricken out on the
score of great necessity for strict econ-
omy."
"They begin with the salary of the
executive officer at \$5400," pursued
the speaker. "Now, the executive of-
ficer is practically what the president
of the Board would have been had the
Legislature not, unwisely, rejected the
plan of making the headship of the
body a salaried position. It was in-
tended to have placed the Board of
Health on a plane with the Board of
Education, whose president is a paid
officer supposed to devote his entire
time to the direction of the depart-
ment."
"The executive officer of the Board
of Health, as matters are, supervises
the whole business of public health
and sanitation. His duties could not
be undertaken by an honorary official,
because they require the undivided
attention of whoever is to perform
them. If the executive officer be cut
out, who would be the responsible
head for executive work?"
"Then comes the city sanitary of-
ficer at \$4200, proposed to be abol-
ished. We know what the former san-
itary conditions of Honolulu were be-
fore the present systematic inspec-
tion, with enforcement of sanitary reg-
ulations, was put in operation. This
city is now in a comparatively good
sanitary condition, owing to the ef-
ficient work of this officer and the
inspectors. In case of epidemic, the
city would be found far more cleanly
than heretofore."
"With the city sanitary officer, they
propose to knock out three inspectors
at \$2400. Just think, there are but
six sanitary inspectors for this whole

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MEMBERS CHARGED WITH INCONSISTENCY

Mr. Kaniho Says They
Are Late Objecting
to Cooper.

PINCHING THE BOARD OF HEALTH

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS
SHAVED OFF SALARIES
BY COMMITTEE.

Only One Report to Show for Three
Days' Vacation—O. R. & L. Co.
Reminds the Legislature of Sub-
sidy Coming Due This Period.

The little vacation the House has
been taking does not seem to have
done them any good, for they came
back to the hall yesterday as windy
as ever.
Perhaps it was the present com-
pany of actors which impeded the
wheels of progress. Certain it is that
some outside attraction proved too
much for the legislators, for commit-
tee reports were conspicuous largely
by their absence.
The Public Health Committee came
back armed to the teeth with all their
knives and axes reground. A report
relative to the Board of Health was
handed in, which was a first cousin
to one of the Sultan of Turkey's de-
crees ordering a massacre of Armeni-
ans. The report reeked with the
blood of the Board officials.
The following offices and salaries
were suggested to be stricken out on
the score of great necessity for strict
economy: Salary of Executive Offi-
cer, \$5,400; salary of City Sanitary
Officer, \$4,200; Bacteriologist and
Pathologist, \$4,800; 3 Sanitary In-
spectors at \$2,400, \$1,200; Stenographer,
\$1,500; Purchasing Agent, \$4,000; In-
spector of Plumbing, \$3,600.
The President of the Board was left
honorary with many regrets by the
committee, who stated that under the
existing law no member of the board
could accept any compensation for his
work.
The committee recommended that
several salaries under the Board be
lowered. Among these are the fol-
lowing: Secretary, \$4,800; assistant
Clerk, \$2,400; Meat Inspector and
Veterinary, \$3,600; three Sanitary In-
spectors, \$5,400; Messenger and Copy-
ist, \$1,140, and Inspector of Plumbing,
\$2,400.
The reductions made by the com-
mittee amounted to a net saving of
\$36,018.
No action was taken on the matter,
for a recess cut off all debate.
Mr. Emmelhut introduced the fol-
lowing communication from the attor-
neys of the Oahu Railway & Land
Company:
"We beg to call the attention of your
honorable committee to the enclosed
statement of subsidy to which the O.
R. & L. Co. is entitled and which be-
comes due during the current biennial
period, the amount of which is \$79,800.
The wisdom of the Legislature of
1899 in granting this aid to the O.
R. & L. Co. has been fully justified by
the amount of taxable property
which has come into existence through
the construction of this road. The
road would never have been built
without subsidy. If it had not been
built the Ewa and Waiwae districts
would have remained undeveloped to
the present time.
The question before your honorable
body at the present time is not, should
the subsidy have been granted, but
shall default be made.
The credit of the government was
pledged to assist in the construction
of this railroad. Bonds were sold on
the faith of this undertaking on the
part of the government. The subsidy
therefore became a part of the na-
tional obligations standing on the
same footing as the national debt.
Default cannot be allowed to take
place in the payment of the one any
more than of the other without im-
pairing or destroying the credit of Ha-
waii.
We therefore beg to submit this
matter to your attention in order that
the proper appropriations may be
made, and to prevent oversight."
HATCH & SILLIMAN.
Considerable discussion was brought
forth by the letter, but it was finally
tabled to be considered in the future.
Mr. Kaniho branded his colleagues
with a hot iron for inconsistency, in a
manner that made them squirm.
The same message which was re-
ceived in the Senate several days ago
relative to the loan bill of 1896 was
read before the House.
Mr. Emmelhut during the discussion
introduced the following resolution:
In view of the fact that the author-
ity of the Secretary of the Territory
to act as Governor has been ques-
tioned and is now before the courts
of the Territory for determination.
Be it resolved, That until such de-
termination, the communication from
the Acting-Governor be laid on the
table.
Kaniho then went to his companions
head first. "My friends," said he,
(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MRS. GOUGAR'S FIRST INQUIRY WAS ABOUT MORAL CONDITIONS

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Mr. Gougar arrived in the city last
night on the Sonoma en route to their home at Lafayette, Indiana,
from a trip to Australia.
"Tell me the condition of Iwilei, whether or not that stockade
has been closed up," said Mrs. Gougar, the first thing after greet-
ing a reporter for The Republican, at the Hawaiian Hotel last
night.
Being informed that the infamous slave pen was still running as
of yore, Mrs. Gougar exclaimed:
"Do you mean to tell me that the Christian women of this city
have not had influence enough to suppress that stockade? Has
Governor Dole done nothing to suppress it? What did the Grand
Jury do that Judge Humphreys charged to investigate the place
last January?"
"Nothing but whitewash it," was the answer.
"Society has been rebuffed, has not given up the fight against the
den, has it?" she inquired.
"No, indeed, it has not. Although it has not said much about the
place recently, owing to various other important questions being be-
fore the people, the subject is by no means dead with The Repub-
lican, and I can say to you that the paper will maintain its fight
against Iwilei until it sees the slave pen closed."
"I am glad to hear that," said Mrs. Gougar, "and I can tell you
that I shall take up the work on the mainland. I intend to write an
article for the Woman's Journal as soon as I reach home and I
shall see to it that a resolution is introduced on the floor of the
Senate as soon as Congress assembles that will compel Governor
Dole to perform his duty."
Asked as to her trip to the Colonies and her impressions of Aus-
tralia, Mrs. Gougar said:
"Australia is completely at the mercy of the labor element. Cap-
ital is badly needed to develop the resources, but it is being kept
away by the labor laws. They have the eight-hour law and a mini-
mum wage law which regulates everything. Sydney and all the
cities are crowded with idle men, while the farmers cannot get
sufficient labor to do their work. When the laborers become hard
pressed they demand labor on public works and money is borrowed
to pay them and the work is supplied. Men refuse to go into the
country, where they are most needed, and work on the farms. The
parks are filled with idle men.
"As to drinking, I never saw so much drinking in any other part
of the world as in Australia. And it is not confined to the men.
Women drink nearly as freely as the men, bar-rooms for women
being provided in all the largest hotels. I do not think the future
for Australia is very bright. New Zealand is a beautiful country
and a prosperous one. There the laboring element controls, too,
but it is composed of a more intelligent class of people. New
Zealand is largely settled by Scotch and there are neither rich
nor poor. Everybody has work and seems happy and contented. I
did not see a beggar anywhere in New Zealand.
"As to your local affairs here I shall do all I can to help
bring down the walls about Iwilei. This importation of thousands
of ignorant Porto Ricans is going to make more trouble for you in
the future. You have too many races here now without bringing
in more, and ignorant ones at that."